

2010 HEALTHCHECK PROGRAM PERIODICITY SCHEDULE

	INFANCY							EARLY CHILDHOOD						MIDDLE CHILDHOOD						ADOLESCENCE										
	New-born	3-5 days	By 1 mo	2 mo	4 mo	6 mo	9 mo	12 mo	15 mo	18 mo	24 mo	30 mo	3 yr	4 yr	5 yr	6 yr	7 yr	8 yr	9 yr	10 yr	11 yr	12 yr	13 yr	14 yr	15 yr	16 yr	17 yr	18 yr	19 yr	20 yr
Well Child Check Up (1)	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
Growth Measurements Length/Height and Weight Head Circumference Body Mass Index	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
Blood Pressure													Begin @ 3 yr	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
Tuberculosis Risk Screen			>					>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
Lead Risk Screen						Begin @ 6 mo	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>															
Vision Screen	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	O	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	O	S	S	O	S	S
Hearing Screen	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	O	O	O	S	O	S	O	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Developmental/Behavioral Developmental Surveillance Developmental Screen Psychosocial/Behavioral Screen(2)	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
Autism Screen																														
Physical Exam (3)	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
Newborn Metabolic Screen (4)	>	>																												
Immunizations (5)	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
Hematocrit or Hemoglobin								>																						
Blood Lead Screen								>	(6)	(6)	>	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)														
Oral Health Screen (7)	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	(R)	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
Health Education with Anticipatory Guidance	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
Tuberculin Test																														
Dyslipidemia Screen (8) & (9)																														>

- (1) Well child check-ups incorporate all required components of the HealthCheck exam including: comprehensive history, history update, nutritional screening, applicable growth measurements plotted on a growth chart, blood pressure, vision screening, subjective hearing screening, oral health screening, head-to-toe physical exam, lead risk screening, Tuberculosis risk screening, health education, ordering appropriate laboratory tests, and an immunization screen. Additional screens may be necessary for high risk infants.
- (2) Alcohol and drug use screening is included in the psychosocial/behavioral screen.
- (3) All sexually active patients should be screened for sexually transmitted infections (STIs). Sexually active girls should have screening for cervical dysplasia as part of a pelvic exam beginning within 3 years of onset of sexual activity or age 21 (whichever comes first).
- (4) Newborn metabolic screening should be done according to state law. Results should be reviewed at visits and appropriate retesting or referral done as needed.
- (5) Immunizations should be reviewed and updated until complete at each visit. Immunizations should be administered in accordance with ACIP, AAP, and AAFP recommendations.
- (6) As indicated by the lead risk screen.
- (7) Referral to dentist required at age 1. Earlier initial dental evaluation may be appropriate for some children.
- (8) Recommended: risk assessment should be performed at 24 months, 4yrs, 6yrs, 8yrs, and 10-20 yrs.
- (9) In all adults aged 20 or older, a fasting lipoprotein profile should be obtained every 5 years.

S = Subjective Exam O = Objective Exam R = Required Referral

Required Screen

Selective Screen

Iron-Deficiency Anemia Screening

Risk Factors:

Low birthweight or preterm birth
Non-iron-fortified formula
Cow's milk before age 12 months
Diet low in iron, inadequate nutrition
Meal skipping, frequent dieting
Heavy/lengthy menstrual periods or recent blood loss
Intensive physical training or participation in endurance sports
Pregnancy or recent pregnancy

For CDC screening recommendations for iron-deficiency anemia by age see Appendix G of the HealthCheck Provider Manual

Tuberculosis (TB) Risk Screen:

Radiographic findings suggesting TB

Contacts with persons with confirmed or suspected TB

Immigrant from high prevalence areas (eg, Asia, Middle East, Africa, Latin America)

Travel to high prevalence areas

For other risk factors see Appendix D in the HealthCheck Provider Manual
 Only children with increased risk of exposure to persons with tuberculosis should be considered for tuberculin skin testing.

Dyslipidemia Risk Screen

Positive family history is defined as a history of premature (≤ 55 years of age) cardiovascular disease in a parent or grandparent
Positive family history, elevated blood cholesterol greater than 240 mg/dl
Unknown family history, adopted
Cigarette smoking
Elevated blood pressure
Overweight/Obesity (BMI $\geq 85\%$)*
Diabetes mellitus
Physical inactivity
Poor dietary habits

When one or more risk factors indicate that the child is high risk, then an initial fasting lipid profile should be obtained.

